THE

North-China-Herald.

VOL. II., N°. 102. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1852. PRICE, D^RS. 15 ^P ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

WE the undersigned do hereby give notice that the Interest and Responsibility of Mr. STEPHEN PONDER in our Firm, ceased on the 31st August, 1851,—and that the present Members of our Firm are WILLIAM DALLAS, GEO. COLES, and FREDERICK BOOKER.

DALLAS & Co.

Canton, 12th April, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FRANCIS BULKELEY JOHNSON, is authorized to sign our firm by procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 29th March, 1852.

NOTICE.

MR. FLETCHER WESTRAY, is authorised to Sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 10th November, 1851.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY.

City of Washington.

Under the Direction of AARON HAIGHT PALMER, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American & Foreign Agency of that City, and WORTHINGTON GARRETTSON SNETHEN, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

THIS Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting Professional Business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the Prosecution and Recovery of Claims against the American Government;

2. For Collections generally, embracing Debts, Legacies, and Inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions;

3. For the Purchasing of Lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and Loaning Moneys on Mortgage of Real Estate lying therein;

4. For Investment of Funds in the United States State Stocks and Loans, and, generally, for the Transaction of all Business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, *post-paid*, to Messrs. PALMER and SNETHEN, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

PALMER & SNETHEN.

INSURANCES.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are now authorized to grant POLICIES payable in *Shanghae*, as well as in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 10th May, 1852.

MARINE INSURANCE.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital £50,000 in Shares of £500 each.

SECRETARIES:

Messrs. LINDSAY & Co., *Hongkong, Canton*, and *Shanghai*.

AGENTS:

Messrs. GLEDSTANES & Co., *London*.
" LECKIE & Co., *Bombay*.
" SHAND, FAIRLIE & Co., *Calcutta*.
" PARRY & Co., *Madras*.

WITH reference to the above the undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned grant POLICIES in the above OFFICE on the usual terms payable in *Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay*, and *London*.

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghai, March, 1852.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

26 Cornhill, London.

THE undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Office, are prepared to effect Insurances against FIRE, on BUILDINGS or MERCHANDIZE.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Shanghai, 4th October, 1851.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez*, and *England*.

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

O. C. EDMOND, or J. A. OLDING, *Hongkong*.
BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., *Shanghai*.
J. S. SPARKES, *Singapore*.
A. EMERSON, or R. S. WALKER, *Calcutta*.
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras*, or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay*.

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE, are prepared to grant POLICIES payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Canton & Shanghai*.

GILMAN, BOWMAN & Co.

Shanghai, 12th April 1852.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	Harbour Risk. Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company,	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society,	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	..

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ½ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore*, and *Hongkong*.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Square Grand PIANO-FORTE, in Mahogany Case, by BROADWOOD, London,—price Drs. 150. Apply at the Office of this paper.

Shanghai, 30th June, 1852.

SODA-WATER & LEMONADE,

NOW READY and on-sale at the *Dispensary* of *Drs. HALL & MURRAY*.—

SODA-WATER, 75 cents per Dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 dollar " "

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of one dollar per dozen, unless returned within one month.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

BY the undersigned SODA-WATER and LEMONADE.

SODA-WATER, 75 Cents per dozen.
LEMONADE, 1 Dollar Do.

Bottles will be charged for at the rate of 1 dollar per dozen—if not returned within one month.

JOHN MILLER.

Shanghai, 27th May; 1852.

FOR SALE.

NEW BASS' BEER in Hhds., just landed. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghai, June 25th, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

A few Cases (each one dozen) of JACQUESSON'S FLEUR DE SILLERY CHAMPAGNE.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 30th March, 1852.

PERUVIAN GUANO,

IN quantities to suit purchasers, on sale at the Godowns of

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1852.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, MADEIRA, PORT, CLARET, and French BRANDY, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghai, January 26, 1852.

FOR SALE.

MADEIRA of superior quality, from PHELPS & Co., London, in cases of 3 dozen each, at 8 and 10 dollars per dozen. Apply to

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

Shanghai, August 28th, 1851.

ON SALE.

PORT, four years in bottle, CLARET, LIGHT GOLD SHERRY, CHAMPAGNE, PALE BRANDY, from the Stock of Messrs. J. and C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to inform the Foreign Community of Shanghai, Commanders of Vessels at Woosung and Shanghai, that they have removed their Establishment to the House lately occupied by Messrs. SILLAR, BROTHERS, until their intended new Premises are built.

As the present locality is in the central part of the Town they hope to be honored with the call of the Ladies and Gentlemen of Shanghai, to inspect their large and superior assortment of Goods of which the greater part is quite new.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th June, 1852.

ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,
Ex *HOWQUA*.

SUPERIOR Gallego and Haxall FLOUR; Soda, Graham's, and Water CRACKERS; Superior BUTTER; Preserved OYSTERS; Bloom RAISINS; Double Refin'd Loaf SUGAR; and India-Rubber BOOTS.

Also from India,—Pith HATS; Pearl SAGO; FISH-ROES, &c., &c.

Ex *CHALLENGER*.

A large assortment of CANVAS and TWINE; Fine Linen DRILLING, and DUCK for Boat-Sails.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

CATALOGUE OF STATIONARY
JUST RECEIVED
PER *CHALLENGER*.

THE undersigned respectfully beg to call the attention of the Foreign Community to the following choice selection of STATIONARY:—

Super. Royal Ledger ruled double and bound calf ex. dble. russia, bands, lettd. and paged. Loose Index 2 lettd. half bound basil flush,
Royal Ledger ruled double bound rough calf ex. russia ends, lettd. and paged,
Loose Index 2 lettd. half basil flush,
Royal Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Medium Ledgers ruled single, and bound calf ex., Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Medium Journals, ruled and bound calf ex., lettd. and paged,
Demy Ledger ruled single and bound calf ex. Index 2 lett. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Journal, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Cash Book, ruled double, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound russia ex. lettd.,
Demy Minute Book, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd.,
Demy Day-Books, ruled and bound calf ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Day Books, half-bound basil ex. lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, ruled and bound calf ex. indexes lettd. and paged,
Demy Letter Books, half-basil ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, ruled and bound calf ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Invoice Books, bound basil ex. grained, Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Account Current Book, ruled and bound rough calf ex. Index lettd. and paged,
Demy Account Current Book, bound basil ex. grained, lettd. indexed and folio'd,
Demy Consignment Books, ruled and bound rough calf ex. paged and lettd.,
Demy Consignment Books, bound basil ex. grained lettd. and paged,
Medium oblong 4to. Bill Books, ruled and printed to 2 patt. bound calf ex. lettd. both sides,
Foolscap Cash Books, ruled single, bound calf ex. lettd. and folio'd,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, hand made,
Fine Blue laid foolscap, machine made,
Fine Blue laid wove foolscap, machine made,
Sfine. Blue laid foolscap, R. & B.'s,
Sfine. Blue ruled X ft. only, R. & B.'s,
Fine Blue laid post machine,
Sfine. large blue laid 4to. post, R. & B.'s,
Fine large Cream wove 4to. post, machine,
Fine large blue wove 4to. post, machine,
Sfine. large thick cream laid 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. large thin blue wove 4to. post, hand,
Sfine. ex. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. large blue wove bank 4to. post,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin, Cream laid post 4to.,
Sfine. ex. large ex. thin French bank post 4to. blue wove,
Royal 4to. Guard Books, single guarded half-bound basil, index and strap and buckle,
Books ex. large 4to. prepared copying paper, half-bound basil, index and paged,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half bound basil cut flush,
Demy 8vo. Banker's Pass Books bound white vellum backs and pockets,
Foolscap long folio books, Day Books, ruled and half-bound basil common,
Foolscap Books, ruled X ft. half bound basil,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Sets of Bills of Exchange, printed in Triplicate from another plate, bound as follows—
Books, 200 sets ea., leather backs,
Books, 100 sets ea., drab paper,
Bills of Lading printed from Transfer made from Steel plate in parcels of 250 each,
Foolscap folio Minute Books, ruled and bound basil ex. grained and lettd.,
Fine blue laid foolscap machine,
Fine cream laid foolscap machine,
Post 8vo. Mem. Books, X ft. basil flush,
Foolscap Mem. Books X ft. basil flush,
Ex. Sfine. hard sealing wax,
Sfine. laid Super. Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do. Super. Royal, Do., Second,
Do. Royal, R. & B., Best,
Do. Royal, Do. Second,
Do. Medium, Do. Best,
Do. Medium, Do. Second,
Do. Demy, Do. Best,
Do. Demy, Do. Second,
Do. Imperial,
Do. 36 lined Brief,
Do. 42 lined Brief,
Do. ex. large 4to. prepared copy paper,
Do. Foolscap Do. Do.
Do. Large folio Do. Do.
Do. Blue laid 4to. Copy,
London made wrought Iron Arm folio Copying Machine, bronzed with brass balls on mahogany 3 drawer stand complete No. 9,
Copying plates covered cloth for copying direct into Books,
Flannels for keeping plates damp,
Folio damping and drying Books,
4to. Do. Do.
Large Do. Brushes,
Small Do. Do.
4to. drying Papers,
Fello Oiled Do.
4to. Do. Do.
12, 15, and 18 in. black ebony Rulers No. 1,
Small Red Ink,
Dble. dble. crown tracing Paper,
Sets of Charts, Hongkong to Yang-tsze-keang,
Extra Charts of the Yang-tsze-keang,
Do. of the Chusan Group,
China Seas in 2 sheets,
Charts of the various Straits,
Do. North Pacific from China to North America,
Copies of Maryatts Code of Signals,
Do. of McCulloch's Commercial Dictionary,
Marble Paper assorted,
Boxes of letter size Envelopes adhesive and stamped with die 150 each,
Boxes note size 250 each,
Ivory Letter Paper,
Cream laid Note Paper,
Note and Letter mid. black border,
Boxes Note Envelopes,
Official Envelopes adhesive and stamped,
Cream Wove,
Red Ink Glasses,
Albert Note Paper,
Queen's Do.
Sealing Red Tape,
String Boxes,
Wax Tapers,
Taper Boxes,
Pieces Bottle India Rubber,
Do. Patent Do. thick,
Boxes Steel Pens, A. R. & B.'s, fine,
Do. Do. Commercial Do.
Do. Do. Correspondence Ds.
Pen Holders,
Best H. B. Pencils,
Commercial Pencil,
Ivory Folders,
Scissors assorted,
Imperial Manifold Writer, Russia ex. large 4to. with box for ink &c., and strong outside leather case,
Ex. large 4to. books of copying paper,
Ex. large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. carbonate books,
Large 4to. Manifold Writers, whole bound black Spanish,
Ex. large do., half-bound,
Large do., half-bound,
Black wood Ink-stand,
Quills No. 1 & 2, Pink Tie band Green,
Pens, Pink, Green and Blue,
Packets 600 ea. office dipped Pens, Green,
Map files and wires,
Tin Boxes of Wafers,
Bottles of Best Black Ink,
Bottles Copying Ink,

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF FANCY READING BISCUITS IN TINS.

Viz:

Mixed Reading Biscuits,	Seed Reading Biscuits.
Queen's Do. Do.	Lemon Do. Do.
Pic Nic Do. Do.	Cinnamon Do. Do.
Cracknel small Do.	Arrow-root Do. Do.
Do. large Do.	Shrewsbury Do. Do.
Currant Tunbridge Do.	Ginger Drop Do. Do.
Ginger Reading Do.	Albert's Do. Do.

The above Stationary has been selected from one of the most celebrated houses in London, and will be disposed of at moderate prices.

The Goods are now open and on sale by

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 25th June, 1852.

JUST RECEIVED AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

THE undermentioned OILMAN'S STORES and STATIONERY. These GOODS have all been carefully selected by the best London Houses and are to be had on most reasonable terms.—

Oilman's Stores:

Jams; Jellies; Patras Currants in Jars; French Imperial Plums; Muscatel Raisins; Jordan Almonds; Barcelona Nuts; Dried Herbs; Red Herrings; Fresh Salmon, in Tins; Green Peas; Carrots; Mock Turtle Soup; Soup and Bouilli; Sardines; Oysters; Haddocks; Salted Salmon, in Jars; Scotch Oatmeal, in Tins; Pearl Barley; Berkley and Chedder Cheese; York Hams; Bacon, in Tins; Pickles; Mustard; Beef-Steak Sauce; Essence of Anchovies; Assorted Sauces; Capers; Olives; Anchovy Paste; Bottled Fruits; Walnut and Mushroom Ketchup; and Salad Oil.

Stationery:

Consisting of Large size French Overland Post; Do. do. Note; Cream laid Note; Albert size do.; Queen's do.; Vandyke do.; Quarto do.; Large Note; Yellow Wove do.; Self-sealing Envelopes; Initial Wafers; Wafers; Private Ledgers, in Russian Leather Cases; Morocco Dressing Cases; Foreign Envelopes; Account Books; Pocket Ledgers; Private Ledgers, with Lock; and numerous others articles.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A Fine Assortment of LINING suitable for Ladies' Dresses and other purposes; Also, FANCY CHECKS for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; and an Assortment of Cotton CANVAS.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 26th February, 1852.

ON SALE
BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

AN assortment of SHIP CHANDLERY & PROVISIONS, all of which are of the best description.

Ship Chandlery:

Best Europe Rope, from ¾ to 8 inches; Umberline; Marline; Houseline; Spun-yarn; Oakum; Twine; Stockholm Tar; Stockholm Pitch; Sheathing Copper, from 14 to 24 oz.; Composition Copper-ing Nails, from ¾ to 1½ inch; Copper Pump Tacks, from ¾ to 1¼ inch; Best Treble Purchase Blocks Brass Coakd. Plankt. and Bolted; Single Do. Do.; Double and Single 4 inch Blocks, with Brass Sheaves; Double and Single Blocks 5 to 10 inch leather coakd.; Superior London White, Black, Yellow, Stone, Red, Bright Red, and Green Paints in 28-lbs. Iron Kegs; Boiled Oil in Cask and 5 gallon Iron Tanks; Yellow Ochre; Litharge; Turpentine; Parker's patent Black Varnish; Coal Tar; Whiting and Canvas of various description, from N°. 1 to 6.

Provisions:

Fine fresh Bacon; Hams; Cheese; Butter; Salted Salmon in Jars; Pickled Herrings; Dutch Herrings in Bottles; Red Herrings in 1 & 2 doz. each Tin; Cod Sounds in Bottles.

Saddlery, &c.:

1 Saddle with shifting Pilch for Gentlemen or Ladies; 1 Small Hunting Saddle; Curb-Bridles; Snaffle Bridles; Hunting and Riding Whips; Patent Burners; Strong double soled and single soled Wellington Boots.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

JUST RECEIVED PER LATEST ARRIVAL AND ON SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED,

A fine assortment of MUSLINS DE LAINE, Assorted Colors; White SILK LACE; Do. EDGING; White Cotton and Thread LACE; Black LACE; EDGING of all descriptions; Ladies' COLLARS, MITTS, and CHEMISETTES; QUEEN'S BLOND; French Satin RIBBONS; French Cambric HANDKERCHIEFS; a large assortment of French Ladies' BOOTS and SHOES; Ladies' SHAWLS, MUSLIN, and NET DRESSES; Plain NET; Cotton HOSE; Gentlemen's Cotton HOSE, Silk SHIRTS, Merino Do., Pink Cotton Do., Pink Cotton PANTALOONS, and White Cotton Do.; White Muslin Window CURTAINS; also a large variety of SUNDRIES and Fine GOODS too numerous to describe.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghai, 6th May, 1852.

PUBLIC SALES.

AUCTION.

FOR account of whom it may concern. On *Monday, 12th instant*, at 11 A.M., punctually, At the Godowns of Messrs. SYKES, SCHWABE & Co. A quantity of new SADDLES, HARNESS, &c. On view on *Saturday* between the hours of 11 and 2.

Shanghai, 8th July, 1852.

HOUSES.

FOR SALE OR HIRE.

FROM the *1st of August next*, when they will be in complete repair, the HOUSE and GODOWNS lately occupied by the undersigned.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghai, June 1st, 1852.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

THE HOUSE at present occupied by the Rev. Mr. MCCLATCHIE. For particulars apply to

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghai, 12th May, 1852.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EAGLE HOTEL,
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETOR begs to announce to the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors; the Rooms are large and airy and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior BOWLING ALLIES.

The House is situated on the Lot next to the DOCK YARD, *Hong Que* landing.

Shanghae, 5th July, 1852.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.
SHANGHAE.

THE PROPRIETORS beg to announce to Shipmasters, and the Public generally, that the above House is now open for the reception of Visitors. The Sleeping Rooms are large and airy, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of Boarders.

Attached to the Premises are Superior Billiard Tables, and a Bowling Saloon.

TERMS MODERATE.

The House is situated on the site of the late VICTORIA HOTEL, in the Street leading from the second (or Tuckee) Stone Jetty.

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

W. E. AYER,
AUCTIONEER,
SHANGHAI.

R. MEREDITH,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER.
SHANGHAE.

N.B.—BLACKSMITH'S WORK and BELL-HANGING done.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE.
AT
MESSRS. H. FOGG & Co.'s,
Sole Agents.

MOFFATT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS.

Shanghae, 18th June, 1852.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, for the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have assuredly been benefited by the use of these Medicines*; a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters*, a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copy right secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

Shanghai, Saturday, July 10, 1852.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 5 P.M.; and on Wednesdays, at 5 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON,
Chaplain.

NOTICE.—Public Worship is held in the new School-room, on the premises of the "London Missionary Society," every Sabbath, at half-past 9 A.M.

Shanghae, December 5th, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS received for insertion up to *Friday night* in each week.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

CONTRIBUTIONS, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is, however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

TO OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

C. T., Conclusion of "Trip to Nanking" in our next.

A CONSTANT READER, also.

BIRTH.—At Shanghai, on the morning of the 6th inst., the wife of Mr. C. E. do ROZARIO, of a Son.

LATEST DATES.

England.	April 24.	Manila,	June 17.
Madras,	May 14.	Sydney,	April 14.
Bombay.	May 17.	New Zealand,	Nov. 1.
Calcutta,	May 17.	Amoy,	June 17.
Colombo,	May 21.	Hongkong,	June 22.
Galle,	May 23.	Ningpo,	July 1.
Penang,	May 28.	New York,	April 10.
Singapore,	May 30.	Boston,	April 9.
Batavia,	May 30.	San Francisco,	May 15.

CIRCULAR.

[*No.* 10.]

BRITISH CONSULATE,
Shanghae, 7th July, 1852.

The Committee of Roads and Jetties having signified their intention of resigning office and requested a Special Meeting of Foreign Shareholders within the British limits. Notice is hereby given that a Public Meeting will be held at the British *Consulate* on *Saturday next (this day) the* 10*th instant*, at 3 o'clock P.M. to receive the resignation of the Committee, and to take such further measures as may be necessary to fill up the vacancies.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Consul.

To the Foreign Landholders within the British limits.

This has been rather a stirring week in Shanghae. The arrival of His Excellency M. de Bourboulon, Minister of France in China, at our port, and the *Capricieuse*, and *Cassini*, French vessels, and *Plymouth*, U. S. Sloop-of-war, and the commemoration of the 4th of July by the American Residents; besides a Meeting of the Shareholders of the New Park held on Thursday last, with the festivities at the British and French Consulates, consequent on the arrival of the French Minister and his Lady, have kept the Community pretty well on the alert for this warm season.

IN the *China Mail* of June 24th, is an account of the examination in the case of the *Robert Bowne*. Next week we will give particulars.

WE give publication to the Minute of proceedings of the Road and Jetty Meeting held Saturday last, as well as notice of another Meeting of the Landholders to be held to-day at 3 P.M.

We believe it has been circulated, but should doubt that many parties have had time to peruse it attentively. The Report goes so minutely into the proceedings at the Meeting, and very faithfully too, as we know from having been present—that we shall only request the attention of our readers to it until the Report of the next Meeting is made to the Foreign Community.

IN another part of our paper a minute of proceedings at a Meeting of the New Park of Shanghae Shareholders, will be found. It has empowered the present Committee to act to the best of their ability for the benefit of the Shareholders during the next five months, at which period the Committee will give in their Report. We shall patiently await the termination of their labours to learn the result: until then we deem it better to avoid any discussion of the question.

MINUTE *of Proceedings at a Special Public Meeting of Land-holders held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, Shanghae, on the 3rd day of July,* 1852.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK, Esq., H. B. M.'s Consul, in the Chair.

Present,—Mr. Cunningham, 1 vote—Mr. Hargreaves, 1—Mr. Spreckley, 1—Dr. Murray, 2—Mr. Roberts, 1—Mr. Hutchinson, 1—Mr. Wm. Thorburn, 1—Mr. Hogg, 1—Mr. Fearon, 1—Mr. Kay, 2—Rev. Dr. Medhurst, 2—Mr. J. C. Smith, 1—Mr. Saur, 1—Mr. Williams, 1—Mr. Watson, 2 votes—Mr. Hale.

The chair having been taken in accordance with a Resolution of the Meeting requesting H. B. M. Consul to fill the office of Chairman: it was proposed by Mr. Hogg, seconded by Mr. Cunningham, and passed unanimously, that Mr. Hale be requested to act as Secretary.

The Chairman opened the proceedings by adverting to the Circular of the 24th ultimo, convening the Meeting for the special purpose, of taking into consideration a general plan for the drainage of the land now in occupation, which had been sent round for the information of the Renters, by the Committee of Roads and Jetties:—as Chairman he did not wish to express any opinion on the specific plan proposed, but whether adopted or otherwise, there could be but one feeling as to the great pains and trouble the Committee had evidently taken, to lay before the Foreign Renters a tangible and carefully considered scheme. As the Report of the Committee now laid on the Table had been both *printed* and *circulated*, the Chairman presumed the Meeting would not desire time to be taken up by reading *it aloud—before however proceeding* to the proper business of the Meeting he must call their attention to the Resolutions passed at the last general meeting determining the manner in which votes should be regulated;—it would be remembered that questions had previously arisen whether absent Landholders could vote by proxy at these Public Meetings,—and absent or present, whether votes should be taken according to the number of lots each party might possess. These questions were disposed of very decisively, by a series of Resolutions determining, that every owner of land within the British limits was entitled to a vote, but only to *one* vote whatever might be the number of his holdings. That absent landholders might empower any one on their behalf to vote, either by power of Attorney, or failing this, upon exhibition of competent authority to pay the land tax;—and finally that it was competent to any one party to represent in this manner the interest of several landholders recording a vote for each. It would be necessary therefore as a preliminary to any business, that a voting list should be taken, each party declaring for scrutiny, what number of votes he claimed, as the Representative or Attorney of absent Landholders; and on whose behalf. A voting list was then prepared by the Secretary in the manner indicated by the Chairman, to be put on record and attached to these minutes. While the list was being formed, a question arose as to the right of Landholders *on the spot*, but absent from the Meeting, voting by proxy. Dr. Murray contending that it would be very hard to deprive any renter who might be prevented attending from taking part in the proceedings by proxy, and Dr. Medhurst on the other hand suggesting that such a course would be open to many and serious objections. The Chairman was of opinion that the resolutions passed at the last Meeting gave him no power to accept votes on behalf of any Landholder who being on the spot, had the same opportunity as other renters of personally taking part in a Public Meeting. Resolution No. II appeared only to refer to parties who were no longer *resident*, but at all events, it distinctly stated the conditions under which the privilege of *voting by proxy* should be exercised viz. by giving to their Representative a special "power of Attorney to act for them in their absence" and Resolution III required in default of such power of Attorney, that any party claiming to give a proxy vote should show that he was "authorized to pay the Land Tax on the part of any absent Landholder," compliance with the tenor of these Resolutions therefore was essential under any circumstances.

Mr. Cunningham, on behalf of the Committee of the Roads and Jetties begged to lay before the Meeting a few supplementary observations to the Report now laid on the Table, before the Meeting proceeded to its consideration. The paper containing the observations was then handed to the Chairman and read to the Meeting by the Secretary.

"The Committee desire to make a few "observations upon the report before the "Meeting proceed to its consideration."

"While in accordance with the public "desire, they have proposed the system "which they consider most practicable, "if the work is to be immediately commenced they wish to express their belief "that it probably cannot be satisfactorily accomplished without scientific supervision, or at least without more scientific knowledge upon the subject than "they at present possess."

"They would therefore suggest in case "drains are determined upon, the expediency of obtaining professional aid, if to "be had without unreasonable expense, "or delaying the work till books upon "the subject can be imported. They "understand that in large European "Towns glazed earthenware tubes are "now in use for the purpose, and are "found to be cheaper and more suitable "than brick tunnels, and the delay would "give time to make enquiries, and if expedient to import samples and try the "experiment of having the tubes made "here."

(Sd.) EDW. CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM KAY,
WILLIAM HOGG, } *Committee*

Shanghae, 3rd July, 1852.

The following Resolution was then moved by Mr. Thorburn and seconded by Mr. Fearon.

Resolved,—It is the opinion of this Meeting that a comprehensive system of drainage is much required in the settlement and that the Committee be requested to take proper steps to that end, without further delay.

Mr. Spreckley rose, not to oppose the Resolution or to offer any opposition to the Report of the Committee, to whom the Landholders he thought were much indebted for the trouble and pains bestowed, but rather to suggest the expediency of well considering before any outlay of money took place, whether any system of large bore drains was required, and next how far they were adapted to the purpose in view? It appeared that these were being entirely abandoned *at home, and small tubular drains were* taking their place every where, as less costly and far preferable, the large sewers having been found to accumulate filth instead of facilitating its being carried away.

In answer to enquiries from the Chair, the speaker added some details as to the bore of the drains now being adopted, the rate of current through them, and the cost of the tubular tiles per foot, and concluded by urging the expediency of the attention of the Committee being especially directed to what had been done recently in England for the better drainage of Towns, &c.

Dr. Murray stated he had an Amendment to propose, he was far from being convinced of the necessity for any large system of drainage, the place was very healthy, as he had good means of knowing, and beyond a few surface drains little more seemed needed. No case had been made out for a large expenditure on any ground of insalubrity, he would venture to say there was no place east of the Cape where there was so little sickness, he should therefore propose as an Amendment.

Resolved,—That the ratepayers of this Community, are not prepared to sanction the expenditure of any money on the construction of drains conducted by any parties not thoroughly conversant in a practical manner with the subject.

Some discussion followed as to the best course to be pursued with a view to facilitate the business of the Meeting, and various modifications to the original resolution were proposed to meet what appeared to be the general feeling of those present, that it was desirable not to pledge the Meeting to any specific measures of drainage on the one hand, nor on the other to an opinion affirming the absence of all necessity for a well devised system, until as the Committee had themselves suggested, practical and scientific information should be obtained to guide them in their decision.

The Chairman observed that he thought there existed but little real difference of opinion as to the expediency of deferring any *final* decision, either upon the particular system of drainage, it might be desirable ultimately to adopt, or the necessity for any large or comprehensive measure; and suggested that the amendment, if it was desired to press it, might be modified so as to meet the views of all parties; he referred particularly to the concluding words which certainly did not read very civilly in respect to the Committee, who had devoted both time and labour to obtain information and lay before them the results, for the benefit of the Community; and who were entitled to at least some show of consideration and courtesy, in dealing with their Report.

The mover of the Amendment did not see what cause of offence there was in his amendment. Mr. Cunningham suggested that Dr. Murray could not have read or heard the statement of the Committee which they had placed in the Chairman's hands distinctly stating their own conviction that supervision and information of a scientific and practical character was required, and adding a recommendation that this should *first* be sought before any large expence was entered into; the amendment therefore was uncalled for, since the Committee had themselves informed the Meeting they did not pretend to possess the degree of acquaintance, scientific or practical with the subject, necessary to enable them unaided to undertake a large and complete system of drainage.

The Chairman thought the amendment as at present worded was little calculated to promote the object of the Meeting, or to secure the services of a good Committee and it had not hitherto been seconded.

Mr. Roberts seconded it, conceiving that it simply asserted the Meeting was in no position to sanction a large outlay or any comprehensive system of drainage involving expenditure, that it was even doubtful whether any beyond a few surface drains were required; for the settlement generally was free from offensive accumulations with two or three exceptions where Renters (not now present he was sorry to say, as he did not choose to particularize them in their absence) had not taken proper care to have the deposit removed from stables and offices, but he thought it was the business of the Committee to see this remedied.

After some further discussion as to the true bearing of the amendment upon the Committee and their labours, it was put from the Chair, and the votes counted, when it was declared to have passed:—

Ayes—Present 6—Proxies 3—Total 9.
Noes— do. 5— do. none— do. 5.

Mr. Kay, and subsequently the other members of the Committee observed, that after the passing of such a vote, taken in connection with the discussion that preceded it, they should feel it due to themselves to lose no time in resigning their office and calling upon the Landholders to appoint another Committee to take charge of their interests.

The mover and the seconder each repudiated all intention of giving offence, *and some question was raised as to the* power of the Meeting to call upon the Chairman to expunge the vote from the proceedings.

The Chairman stated he was not aware of any precedent for such a course. It was quite open to the Meeting to pass a second resolution explaining or modifying the action of a preceding one, but he apprehended nothing more could be done.

The mover of the amendment said he had declared he neither meant anything offensive nor to imply a censure, and with this the Committee ought to rest satisfied.

The Chairman observed that as the amendment had passed and no other resolution was before him the discussion was irregular, and he was unwilling to be a party to its prolongation; he must however observe that the question they had been discussing was whether the amendment did or did not convey a censure or reflection on the Committee?—if it did, no after declaration of the mover or seconder, that such was not their intention or wish, could in any way alter the fact.

It was moved by Mr. Spreckley and seconded by Mr. Roberts,—

Resolution No. 2.—That the thanks of the Landholders be given to the Committee for the time they have devoted to the consideration of the question of drainage, and the great trouble they have taken in preparing the statement laid before the Meeting. Passed unanimously.

Proposed by Mr. Fearon and seconded by Mr. Kay,—That this Meeting do adjourn sine die.

The Chairman observed that before putting this resolution from the Chair to terminate the proceedings, he could not but express his regret at the turn these had taken, since it could not fail to be prejudicial to the interests of the Foreign Renters, many of whom were neither present nor represented. It was well known how much difficulty existed in obtaining the services of a good Committee. Every resident had his own affairs to look after, and generally found his time not only fully occupied in so doing, but much more satisfactorily and profitably employed in advancing individual than Public interests. When a very natural repugnance therefore to take a thankless office was finally overcome, if a Committee of Roads and Jetties could not count upon their disinterested labours for the maturing of any scheme of Public utility, being received with something like courtesy and consideration, it would be vain to look for successors to the present body. It was much easier to criticize and find faults than excellencies, but that was not always the best way to secure willing and faithful service in those who were under no absolute obligation to serve at all; he could only trust that the Renters in their own Interest would bear these things in mind, and that the Committee would also be induced to reconsider the determination they had announced of resigning their office, notwithstanding they might have some reason to feel dissatisfied with the tone and tenor of the amendment which had been passed.

The Resolution was then put from the Chair and passed and the Meeting was declared adjourned accordingly. The Chair having been vacated.

The thanks of the Meeting to the Chairman were moved and seconded, and passed unanimously.

RUTHERFORD ALCOCK,
Chairman.

SHANGHAE, *6th July,* 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—A Resolution having been passed at the late Special Meeting of Renters of Land within the British limits at Shanghae, conveying a want of confidence in the present Committee inasmuch as it affirmed our incompetency to conduct a system of drainage either with or without professional assistance; we have no alternative but to resign the trust conferred upon us at the Annual Meeting and tender our resignations;—being fully under the conviction that any effort we may make in the prosecution of our duties cannot be attended with success without the liberal support and hearty co-operation of the Public. We remain, Gentlemen, your obedient servants,

EDWARD CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM KAY,
WILLIAM HOGG.

To the Body of Land Renters,
Shanghae.

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of the Shanghai New Park, took place at the Billiard Room, on the 6th instant.

Present,—W. Hogg, J. Hogg, E. Cunningham, G. S. Spreckley, L. Helbling, G. J. Bennetts, H. H. Kennedy, A. Thorne, F. D. Williams, W. Thorburn, J. L. Maclean, J. Saur, S. Maitland, E. D. Mackenzie, C. A. Fearon, A. Fincham, J. C. Smith, J. Macandrew, C. Wills, and E. Webb.

Proposed by J. Macandrew, Esq., and seconded by C. A. Fearon, Esq., and carried unanimously that G. S. Spreckley, Esq., be requested to take the Chair.

The Chairman called upon the Secretary to read the Report of the Committee, which having been done.

1*st Resolution,*—Proposed by H. H. Kennedy, Esq., seconded by W. Hogg, Esq. That the Report now read be adopted, and that the thanks of the Meeting be given to the Committee for their services during the past year.

Carried with one dissentient.

The Meeting then proceeded to elect a new Committee by ballot, and chose the following gentlemen E. Cunningham, C. Wills, H. H. Kennedy, J. Macdonald, and E. Webb.

2*d Resolution,*—Proposed by W. Hogg, Esq., seconded by J. C. Smith, Esq. That in order to ensure the attainment of more extensive riding ground, that the Committee be and are hereby *empowered to proceed with the land already* bought, or negotiated for, in the manner they deem best for the interest of the Shareholders whether to allow it to revert to the Chinese Owners with a return of purchase or bargain money, or to hold it and continue purchases where practicable: in the former case obtaining if possible some compensation in the shape of facilities for settling land elsewhere for the same purpose.

Rejected by a majority of 9 to 8.

3*rd Resolution,*—Proposed by F. D. Williams, Esq., seconded by W. Thorburn, Esq. That the Committee be instructed to prosecute the preliminary arrangements for the purchase of the remainder of the course at as early a period as possible and report their proceedings to a Meeting of Shareholders within five months from this date, with a view of stating definitively whether the completion of the course is practicable or otherwise.

Carried unanimously.

4*th Resolution,*—Proposed by W. Hogg, Esq., seconded by G. J. Bennetts, Esq. That this Meeting be adjourned till 5 P.M. on Tuesday 6th instant.

6th July Adjourned Meeting.

Present,—W. Hargreaves, W. Hogg, H. H. Kennedy, J. Macandrew, J. C. Smith, A. Thorne, J. Bland, W. Thorburn, J. B. Ross, G. J. Bennetts, A. Fincham, F. D. Williams, S. Maitland, J. Saur, C. A. Fearon, J. Hogg, J. H. Winch, G. S. Spreckley, C. Wills, and E. Webb.

Mr. G. S. Spreckley having resumed the Chair, stated that the business before the Meeting was to elect two Members of Committee in the place of Messrs. E. Cunningham, and H. H. Kennedy, who had resigned, finding the opinions of the majority of the Shareholders, regarding the plans to be adopted in reference to the New Road did not coincide with their own, and the Chairman suggested that if any of the Shareholders had motions to propose, they should do it before such election, in order that to avoid further resignation they might elect Members willing to carry out their (the Shareholders') intentions.

A resolution was then brought forward by Mr. Kennedy to prevent the Committee from making further calls upon the Shareholders for money, until they could show at a General Meeting some satisfactory progress, in acquiring land. This led to some warm discussion and was, when brought to a division, rejected by a majority.

It was then proposed by W. Hogg, Esq., seconded by C. A. Fearon, Esq. That as two Members of the lately elected Committee have resigned, the remaining three be requested to act for five months, in order to carry out the purpose of the resolution moved at the last Meeting, and to report progress at the expiration of the said five months, when a complete Committee of five Members be elected.

Carried unanimously.

The thanks of the Meeting having been voted to the Chairman for his able conduct in the Chair, the proceedings were brought to a close.

ON Monday last, being the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence, the American Merchant-men were arrayed in a most gorgeous display of flags of all Nations—the *John Bertram* fired a salute of 31 guns in honor of the occasion, and a splendid entertainment, (it was modestly called *tiffin*,) was given by Captain Fisk, on board the U. S. Ship *Nightingale*, in commemoration of the 4th July, 1776, *the glorious 4th of July,*—The anniversary of the date of the independence of the United States. A numerous company consisting of above fifty Americans and British (more than sixty had been invited) was assembled to do honour to the occasion—what an anomaly! Americans and *British!* to do honor to *that* eventful day. Such at least would have been the feeling some few years ago, but the world grows older, and we hope wiser in some things—Commerce is the true civilizer—Commercial enterprize is the pioneer to introduce other branches of civilization, and although, we hold that no good and permanent civilization can be effected without a true, religious faith, yet, in the instance we commemorate there is no such hinderance—descendants of a common parent, we can well afford to overlook the mistakes of our ancestors, and combine together in true social concord with the younger scions of the Anglo-Saxon race. We trust that, hereafter, their matured energies

will be combined to effect the regeneration of the whole human race—much has already been done by the missionary efforts of each nation, but far more lies behind. Of the myriads upon myriads that people earth's vast regions, how small a portion yet resounds with the blessings of the gospel. Britain has done much, by the aid of divine providence! to spread the blessings of light and truth amidst the benighted heathen, and her first-born, America, has nobly acted up to her origin, in seeking to extend those blessings wherever her flag of Freedom has been unfurled. Long may a noble emulation animate parent and offspring in their arduous work and labour of love.

We will not attempt to give a full detail of all the proceedings upon this interesting occasion, suffice it to say, that British and Americans, vied with each other in removing all causeless sources of jealousy, and sought to cement the good feeling that mutual interests cannot cease to unite and strengthen between the two greatest of modern nations, if not of the world!

If Great Britain's sun never sets,—not many years, we fancy, will elapse, ere the stars and stripes will wave almost from pole to pole. The interests of civilization and Gospel truth would be furthered by such a consummation, provided United States' annexations be conducted upon principles of justice,—and we must say, it seems quite as, natural to expect that the United States' flag should wave from Buffalo to Cape Horn,—as that the flag of Britain should hold undisputed sway *from Scilly to Behrings Straits and from Shanghai, at distant intervals, to* Moulmein and Aden.

We must make exception, however, to a few particulars of the doings of the day, *and give the speeches of two gentlemen,* which will be read, we are sure, with great pleasure by both British and Americans.

Captain Fisk gave as the opening toast—

"The day we celebrate."

This toast was drunk with great enthusiasm; after which Mr. C. D. Mugford responded to this toast—he thanked his fellow countrymen, and his English brethren, for accepting the invitation on board the *Nightingale* to join in celebrating the day; and in behalf of the Captain and owners of the ship, welcomed them to the festive board and freedom of the ship.—

"Countrymen," he continued, "July the 4th, 1776, was the day our fathers signed the "Declaration of Freedom,"—and to which they pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honour!—seventy-six years have passed away, and our Flag which then waved over some three millions, who swore allegiance to it—now floats over more than twenty-three millions, who, we trust, will this day, as we do, renew the pledge our fathers made and stake their all to its protection. From the eastern shores of our country to the Columbia river on the west—millions of our countrymen will rise and thank God that the declaration was ever signed.

"Friends, brethren of Old England! we welcome you to our feast, and render you sincere thanks for your presence. The dark days of the Revolution have passed, and now, young America reaches out her hand and the old mother, forgetting (the wicked deed) the past; meets us as we extend the right hand of fellowship in this remote part of the world. We trust we shall always be ready to meet you as friends, whether on our own shores or as we do to-day, far from our homes—aye "half seas over"—

"Go forth to the mount, bring the Olive branch home,
And rejoice, for the day of our freedom has come!
Bring Myrtle, bring Palm, bring the boughs of each tree,
That is worthy to wave o'er the tents of the free!"

Mr. Mugford, proposed the next toast—

"The President of the United States,"

drunk with great applause.

Mr. Mugford, gave—

"The Queen of England,"

this toast was responded to by all with great enthusiasm.

After, Her Majesty's health had been drunk, a little delay occurring in the acknowledgement of the toast, Mr. Gilman was called for:—upon which that gentleman arose and spoke as follows:—

"In rising to acknowledge the toast which has just been so enthusiastically drunk—I trust I am not rendering myself unduly prominent—but my name has been mentioned in several places, and I feel, in common I am sure with every Englishman here, grateful for the manner in which Her Majesty's health has been received, that I would rather expose myself to the charge of presumption than allow such a toast to remain for one moment, unacknowledged. The toast has been received with enthusiasm, and I feel confident, with as much sincerity as enthusiasm. I feel this to be so, for I know we have joined with equal enthusiasm and equal sincerity, in the toasts previously given—those more immediately applying to the day we celebrate—we have joined heartily; The Toast of "The President of the United States"—and of the Day we came here to commemorate—a day, to which you look back with were triumphant in the struggle which that day ended, for you were in the *right!* But the pith, and the muscle, and the energy, and the courage which carried you through that fierce struggle you owed to us. Long years have passed since then, and with one brief interval—we have been friends. Our feelings and our interests are the same. We are kindred people—"In all things we are come of Earth's best blood." We have the same faith, and the same language.

"We

"Speak the language Shakspeare spake
The faith and morals hold that Milton held!"

We are alike in our attachment to the principles of Liberty, alike forward in the cause of humanity, and alike the friends of the oppressed. There is every thing to unite, nothing to separate us—and long may the union continue! From these high thoughts and feelings, it is a descent to refer to merely personal ones—but I cannot sit down without thanking you for the manner in which I have been received among you this day, and for the kindness with which you have listened to what I have very hastily, but very sincerely said."

This excellent and really eloquent speech which cannot be done justice to in print, was received with a unanimous burst of applause—and the worthy gentleman sat down amidst enthusiastic cheers.

A visitor proposed the following sentiment:—

"The principles of *true* Freedom and Constitutional liberty,—may they spread throughout the world."

Next toast—

"Clipper-ships in general, Nightingale in particular."

Mr. Gilman, gave—

"The Ladies of Shanghai."

Mr. S———, returned thanks on behalf of the ladies.

Healths of the gentlemen present, &c., were then given.

We will only add, that the entertainment was in all respects excellent, every dish was adorned with the American and British Flags on each dish, and the party adjourned after having enjoyed a few brief hours in the rational interchange of mutual good wishes—much pleased with the festivities of the day.

The *Nightingale* is a splendid ship, built at Portsmouth, (where several fine clipper-ships have been built,) she is now out on her first trip, having gone from Boston to Australia and from thence to this port.

In the Evening, the U. S. A. Vice-Consul, gave a party to American citizens at his Consulate.

We give insertion this week, to the letter of *Laicus* upon the subject of educating Chinese boys at the Church Missionary School, in the principles of the Christian Religion;—and seeking for fuller information on the mode of general education that is intended to be pursued. We hope in our next issue to answer his letter fully: and must reserve further remark until then.—

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Dear Sir,—In common with many members of this Community, I take considerable interest in the success of the School for Chinese boys, which is now being established, by the efforts of our Chaplain. Some objections have been raised, but they appear to lie not against any particular detail of the proposed plan of education, *but* against teaching Chinese boys our religion and science *at all*—these objections are altogether erroneous and out of place in the 19th Century. I think it is a general opinion, that a sound Christian education is a blessing to the recipient, though like everything else is liable to abuses—we act on this principle with our own children, and I would ask, why we should make the exception with regard to the Chinese. It may be argued that we have seen very few good results from the educational efforts hitherto made in China—this is too true—we have seen much to grieve us and much which has given rise to strong prejudice against Missionary Schools, arising chiefly out of the misconduct of the students. I think it probable that the education bestowed, has, in many more instances been abused in China, than amongst a like number of Students in our English Public Schools at Eton, Rugby, Winchester, &c., but, surely, Mr. Editor, we should not allow the *partial* failure of a *few recent* efforts in China, to deter us from following up the principle so well established, as that of the advantage of education? I would say, rather let us endeavour to discover the cause of that comparatively small success which has hitherto attended all schools in China, and which doubtless lies in the *details*. The English language has hitherto been taught, (with but a few exceptions,) and though it may be no compliment to myself and others who speak our language to confess it, I really believe this to be one of the principal causes of failure. Our worthy Chaplain's plan is I am glad to find, free from this objection, as he proposes to carry on the education entirely in the Chinese language. Another and a very serious objection which I have heard advanced, is that the other means of earning a livelihood—this is also too true—the time that *should* have been so employed has been occupied in teaching them our *language;* they leave school at the age of 17 or 18—too old or too proud then to learn a trade, and the result is that they are compelled to regard their knowledge of English, as their stock in trade, and to apply it in a way too often reflecting dishonour on their teachers and everybody else connected with them.

I am of opinion that the boys should be taught through the medium of the Chinese language only—that they should also be taught some trade—so that when they leave the school they may be enabled at once to take up some occupation whereby they can earn an honest living and become an ornament to their own society, instead of being thrown into the temptations of a European Community. Let these and other precautions which sound sense and judgment will suggest, be adopted, and we shall see in China, that Christian education will be followed by the same happy results, that it is in other lands. No serious thinking man can doubt, that the power of Christianity can possibly have any other results.

I come now, however, Mr. Editor, to the real object of my lengthy epistle. Mr. Hobson has publicly and clearly expressed his intention to have the scholars educated in the Chinese tongue. I have also heard a *rumour* that the teaching a trade is to form a part of his plan—on this latter point I am anxious to have some definite information, and if you, Mr. Editor, can publicly enlighten me, I doubt not you will also satisfy the minds of others who take an interest in the proposed school as well as, yours very truly,

Laicus.

Shanghai, July 7th, 1852.

To the Editor of the

"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—I was surprised in a former number of your paper to see a letter signed Law & Order, not supposing there was in the Community a man so ignorant of our rights and the principles dear to us as to believe he could find partisans to enlist under a banner inscribed with such odious and antiquated watchwords. We believe it to be our privilege to do or to undo, to be wise or foolish, provident or prodigal, as the humour seizes us, and Law & Order need only refer to the proceedings of last Saturday's Meeting to see that we freely and independently act up to our rights. The said Meeting was held, as all the Shanghae world knows, to determine whether, firstly, we should have any drains at all, and secondly, if had, what sort of drains they should be. Some Members of the Meeting proposed a simple resolution to determine the first question, a foolish mode of proceeding as *it led on directly to the business of the* day, and if followed up, would prevent all chance of a skrimmage, the only rational object of the Meeting. Fortunately a public spirited and astute member, with wise forecast, had come prepared for such an emergency, and immediately proposed an amendment whereby the plain question of drains or no drains became mixed up with the fitness or unfitness of the Committee to carry on the undertaking, accompanying his motion with a mass of remarks and opinions in that happy entangled style so peculiar to many of our orators.

The Chairman, not apparently aware of the real object of the Meeting, attempted to save the Resolution by pointing out the probable effects of the amendment on the tender nerves of the Committee, and its hinderance to the business of the drains, but the proposer was firm in the principles which it delights us to honor, and would only answer "that be cared nothing for nobody," and would keep his reasons to himself.

The question was put and the majority, tired of a Committee that had been in office a whole month and disgusted at their want of practical ability in not having all the European improvements in drains at hand in pocket models instead of weakly suggesting importation of such information, gladly accepted the amendment, and virtually put the Committee out of office, a disgrace which in my opinion, they richly deserved.

They had the grace however to yield to the feeling of the Meeting, and gave notice of their intention to resign, whereupon ensued a scene which I cannot describe without pride and delight. The upholders of the amendment, having proved their possession of the most exalted principles of freedom, now further demonstrated the extent to which they could be carried by utterly disclaiming as *their* meaning, the meaning of the words of the amendment, but the Chairman and Committee unreasonably thinking that it was beyond the scope of their privileges to amend the English language, refused to agree, and amid noise and confusion the Meeting adjourned, without its being known whether it is to be "drains or no drains."—Your obedient servant,

Row & Bobbery.

CHINESE RED BOOK, or TA-TS'HING-TSIN-SHIN.

大搢清紳

(*Continued from No.* 101.*)

Particulars regarding Yunnan Province translated from the Autumnal number of the *Red Book* for 1850.—

Paou-ning *heen* adjoins the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,949 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 5,740 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 tls.

Kwang-se *chow* (is in N. lat. —, E. long. —),
Bounded East by Kwang-nan.
West by Ning-chow.
South by O-mei.
North by Luk-leang *chow*.
High mountains in which some rivers have their rise.
Distance to Peking, ..10,960 *le*=3,942 miles.
the Capital, 400 *le*= 144 „
Attached are 3 *heens*.
Revenue—
Paddy stored in Granary, ...11,300 shih.
Customary dues, ... 26 tls.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 158 „
Salary of 'Che-chow,' .... 1,200 „
Manners, customs, &c.—The people are very careful and gradually increase in wealth.
Education.—From the *chow's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes, Tsze-tsung 12, Me-khin 15, Khew-peh 8.
Productions, &c.—Tea, fine bamboos, hempen-cloths, cotton-cloths, and white faced mokeys.

Sze-tsung *heen* is 80 *le* N. from Kwang-se *chow*—the *Meaou-tsze* tribes about here give much trouble.—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,193 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,483 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 6 tls.
Salary of 'Che heen,' (Chief Magistrate,) .... 900 „

Me-khin *heen* is 90 *le* West from the *chow*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,888 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...33,551 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 126 tls.
Salary (as above), ... 900 „

Khew-peh *heen*,—
The Che-heen's salary is .... 1,000 tls.
Revenue.—(No return).

Shun-ning *foo* (is in N. lat. —, E. long. —),
Bounded West by Wan-teen, Too-chow.
East by King-tung.
South by Mung-meen.
North by Yung-ping *heen*.
To the South the lower orders of the people are very numerous and with great difficulty kept in order, they collect in large numbers and crowd the public roads.
Distance to Peking, ...11,600 *le*=4,178 miles.
the Capital, 1,250 *le*= 449 „
Attached one *chow* and one *heen*.
Revenue, &c.—
Paddy stored in Granary, ...12,421 shih.
"Customary duties," .... 103 tls.
Salary of 'Che-foo,' .... 1,600 „
Manners, customs, &c.—The natives are plain and simple in their bearing, carrying out the division of labour greatly by each one attending to his own immediate employment.
Education—From the *foo's* college returned 20 Sew-tsaes, Shun-ning 8, Yun-chow 12.
Production.—Copper-wire, varnish, bamboos of different kinds.

Shun-ning *heen* adjoins the *foo*,—
Revenue, &c., (no return).

Yun-chow is 30 *le* East from Shun-ning *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,920 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,108 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 6 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Kheuh-tsin *foo* is
Bounded East by Po-gnan in Kwei-chow.
West by Tshing-ming.
South by Kwang-se *chow*.
North by Wei-ning in Kwei-chow.
The official residence is near the West-gate.
Distance to Peking, ... 7,900 *le*=1,043 miles.
the Capital, 285 *le*= 102 „
Revenue, &c.,—
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 6,290 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1,244 tls.
Traders customary tax, ... 2,000 „
Taxes, duties, &c., (?) .... 5,628 „
Additional tax, ... 685 „
Manners, &c.—The people are careful and industrious, the literati respected.
Education, &c.—From the *foo's* college returned yearly 20 Sew-tsaes, Nan-ming 20, Cheu-yih 15, Luh-leang 15, Lo-ping 12, Ma-lung 12, Tsin-teen 20, Ping-e 12, Seuen-wei 8.
Productions, &c.—Cotton, cloth, and Iron.

Nan-ning *heen* adjoins the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,769 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 4,237 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 57 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 „

Cheu-yih *chow* is 30 *le* N. from Kheuh-tsin *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 3,115 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,325 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 4,003 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 „

Luh-leang *chow* is 120 *le* South from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,213 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,327 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 5,003 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Lo-ping *chow* is 250 *le* East from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 4,473 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,510 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 390 tls.
Additional customary dues, ... 715 „
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Ma-lung *chow* is 50 *le* S.W. from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 2,343 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,108 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 1 tl. 8 m.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 „

Tsin-teen *chow* is 130 *le* West from the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,377 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 17 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,000 „

Ping-e *heen* is 90 *le* North from the *foo*,—here there is much litigation amongst the inhabitants,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 1,500 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...12,131 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 4 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Seuen-wei *chow* is 120 *le* N.E. from the *foo*,—here the *Meaou-tsze* tribes are very troublesome,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 1,346 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,685 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 4 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Woo-ting *chow* (is in N. lat. 25° 32′ 24″, E. long. 102° 32′ 30″)—
Bounded East by Tsin-teen.
West by Tae-yaou.
South by Lo-tsze.
North by Sze-chuen. Hwuy-le *chow*.
Here is the *Kin-sha* river on the Southern side.
Revenue,—
Customary dues or taxes, ... 483 tls.
Miscellaneous .... (?) 5,319 shih.
Taxes on Iron, ... 19 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 4,072 shih.
Salary of 'Che-chow,' .... 1,200 tls.
Manners, &c.—Both the gentry and common people are very industrious.
Education.—From the *chow's* college returned yearly 20 Sew-tsaes, Yuen-mow 11, Luk-kheuen 15.
Productions, &c.—Salt medicines, carpets or silver, copper, musk, "*keaou-lo-mah*," peacocks, pine wood, all sorts of paint.

Yuen-mou *heen* is 190 *le* West from the *chow*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 3,212 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 8,156 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 44 tls.
Salary of 'Che-heen' (Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Luk-kheuen *heen* is 20 *le* N.E. from the *chow*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 3,054 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 7,995 shih.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „

Le-keang *foo* (is in N. lat. 26° 51′ 36″, E. long. 100° 27′ 20″),—
Bounded East by Yung-peh.
West by Moo-e.
South by Go-khing.
North by Mong-fan (? Mongolian tribes.)
People from all parts meet here (to trade, &c.)
Distance to Peking, ..10,760 *le*=3,870 miles.
Yun-nan *foo*, 1,230 *le*= 440 „
Land taxes, &c., collected, ...20,000 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...14,929 shih.
Customary dues, ... 52 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,400 „
Attached 2 *chows* 1 *heen*.

Lin-Keang *foo*,—
The "Tung-pwan's" collected mixed duties, ... 77 tls.
Manners, customs, &c.—The people generally orderly and to be relied on.
Education.—From the *foo's* college returned 8 Sew-tsaes, Le-keang 12, Keen-chuen 20.
Productions, &c.—Gold, clear stones, variegated stones (? marble), rugs, carpets, amber, rhinoceros, iron scrapings (?), and large grinding stones.

Le-keang *heen* adjoins the *foo*,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 825 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ...10,000 shih.
Miscellaneous duties, ... 25 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 800 „

Ho-khing *chow*,—
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 1,200 tls.
Revenue—(No return).

Keen-chuen *chow* is 90 *le* S.W. from the *foo*,—occasionally dense fogs making it impossible to travel,—
Land taxes, &c., collected, ... 6,535 tls.
Paddy stored in Granary, ... 9,412 shih.
Taxes on *Wine*, ... 40 tls.
Salary of Chief Magistrate, ... 900 „
The "Chow-pwan" customary duties, ... 17 „

(*To be concluded next week.*)

* Translated by C. S.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES

During the Week ending 8th July, 1852.

Although the temperature of the past week has kept unseasonably high, the strong Southerly breeze of the last three days has made the high temperature to be felt less than it would otherwise have been. Much rain fell on the afternoon and night of the 4th—and proved very beneficial to the crops.

TABLE
MEAN DAILY READINGS
OF
BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

July.		Barometer.		Aneroid	Thermometer.		Wind.		Rain.	
Day of Month.	*Day of Week.*	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1852	*Mean of 3 years*	1852	1851	1852	*Mean of 3 years*
2	F.	29.90	29.85	29.72	77.5	77.0	N.E. to E.S.E.	W.	0.00	0.31
3	S.	29.92	29.87	29.72	87.5	80.5	S.E.	S.E.	0.00	0.11
4	S.	29.92	29.85	29.72	87.0	79.0	S. to E.N.E.	S.E. to S.W.	0.00	0.00
5	M.	29.84	29.81	29.67	89.0	76.0	S.	N.E.	1.10	0.40
6	Tu.	29.82	29.82	29.64	90.0	77.5	S.	N.E. to E.N.E.	0.00	0.14
7	W.	29.81	29.78	29.56	88.0	80.0	S.	E. to N.E.	0.00	0.28
8	Th.	29.81	29.82	29.61	86.0	79.5	S.	N.W.	0.10	0.31
Shanghae, 9th July, 1852.				Mean	86.4	78.5		Total	1.20	1.45

N.B.—It is to be noted that in the above table the figures represent the mean of two observations taken daily.

We give a few extracts from some California papers we have been able to obtain—brought by the *Eclipse*. She left San Francisco, on the 18th May last,—she kept company some time with the Clipper ship *Incincible* bound for Hongkong, and was out 49 days, on her arrival at Woosung, on the 6th instant:—

Anti-Chinese.—We learn that an appeal to the people of this State has been written and signed by over three thousand miners in the northern mines explaining the grounds of their action in relation to a proposed expulsion of the Chinese from the mines. At Columbia, meetings in opposition to Chinese labor in the mines have been held, and a committee appointed to correspond on the subject with other similar committees which have been created in the various towns around.—*Alta California*, May 15.

Later from the Sandwich Islands.—By the schooner *Edward L. Frost* we are in receipt of one week's later news from the Sandwich Islands. The *Polynesian* of April 17th is before us.

Parliament was formally opened by his Majesty on the 13th April, at the Stone Church in Honolulu.—*Ibid.*

By reference to our New York correspondence it will be perceived that the contemplated expedition to Japan is not to be of so formidable a nature as was at first supposed. A small squadron is sent, with the view of restoring the shipwrecked Japanese to their country—of demanding that American seamen driven on the coast shall not hereafter be molested, and of feeling the pulse of the Japanese Government on the subject of commercial intercourse between the two nations. From the great decision of character for which Commodore Perry is distinguished, there is every prospect of a happy termination of this matter.

From Shasta we learn of the killing of nearly one hundred and fifty Indians by the whites, who were infuriated at the murder of a Mr. Anderson. It no doubt was necessary to inflict some punishment on the savages in order to keep them from *molesting and murdering Americans, but it is to be questioned whether such a wholesale slaughter* can be justified. The sending of a hundred and fifty fellow creatures suddenly into eternity—Indians though they were—involves a grave responsibility, which it is to be hoped was not needlessly incurred.—*San Francisco Weekly Herald*, May 8.

A Republic Proclaimed in Tahiti.—We published on the 13th of April last, a short memorandum brought by the Captain of the schooner *Lydia*, of a rebellion which had sprung up in the Society Islands against the authority of Queen Pomare. We find in the last number of *Le Trait d'Union* some further particulars, which though not as late as our advices direct, fill up the skeleton report we had previously received. The inhabitants of Raiatea—one of the Society group—have changed their form of government. Up to the present time they have lived under the rule of Queen Pomare, but they have just overturned her authority. She had recently appointed one of her sons Governor of Raiatea. Before the arrival of their new Governor, the inhabitants of that island, like those of the others that joined them, assembled, appointed a Governor of their own choice for two years, and constituted themselves into a republic of confederate States—each island to form a separate State. The chief elected is a half white, who, it is said, does not lack ability, and knows well how to please the islanders. The French officers pay no attention to these changes. The power of Queen Pomare being only nominal, it is impossible for her to compel her rebellious subjects to return to their allegiance. She was even on the point of being abandoned by those who had remained faithful to her, for they were thinking of proclaiming the same form of government as that adopted by their neighbors.—*Ibid.*

The question of Cuban Annexation is again mooted in the Eastern States. The wealthy Creoles of Cuba are believed to be favourable to such a proposition; and expect the thing might be done by purchase from the Spanish Crown—we quote a portion of some observations on this subject in the paper alluded to:—

Talked of Annexation of Cuba.—We are satisfied that the *(late)* expedition was not undertaken by the advice of the aged or wealthy Creoles. The latter wanted a change, and we believe they still want it, for there is a bitter animosity between them and the Castilians, and because in addition the value of their lands and other property would be enhanced by peaceable annexation to the United States.

This is the aspect therefore with which the proposition to annex Cuba has been revived in the Eastern States. The question then arises, would the Court of Madrid entertain the proposal to transfer Cuba to the United States for a valuable consideration? Although a similar project was unanimously rejected a couple of years ago, and a member of the Cabinet, if we are not mistaken, was compelled to resign for introducing it, we believe it would be favorably listened to now. To have entertained it then would have looked like exhibiting fear of the Island being wrested by force by the Americans. Castilian pride would not brook this. The case is different now;—two attempts have been made to take Cuba by force; and were defeated, and the wounded honor of Spain is healed. Spain now well knows that she need have no fear for the future on this score. She knows, too, that in the course of events she must sooner or later lose Cuba. Would she then be willing to enter into negotiation with the United States for the transfer of Cuba for a consideration—say fifty millions of dollars? We believe she would, for besides the other considerations, she wants money. It is understood that the Creoles would willingly make up the purchase money, and that the people of the United States would not be called upon to contribute a dollar of it. Such is the new shape which the question has taken, and it is not unlikely that it will enter into the next Presidential canvass.—*Ibid.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London.*—Countess of Seafield, and John Bunyan.
Liverpool.—Androklos, Champion, Crisis, Earl of Chester, and Frances Barclay.
Bombay.—Ariœnis.
Hongkong.—Audax, Iona, Island Queen

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Departures.	Cargo.	Consigners.
July 4	Emigrant	B. bark		Turner	Macassar	June—	Sundries	Smith, Kennedy & Co.
" 5	Cambalu	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Liverpool	Mar. 9	Sundries	Reiss and Co.
" 6	Plymouth	U. S. S.		Com. Keny	Amoy	June—		
" 6	Eclipse	A. ship	1223	Hamilton	San Francisco	May 18	Ballast	Wolcott, Bates & Co.
" 7	Oriental	A. ship	1008	Palmer	Cumsingmoon	June30	Opium	Russell and Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
July 8	Brenda	A. schr	291	Allen	San Francisco	Sundries	Russell and Co.

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed	Plain Cottons *Yards*	Printed and Colred. Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Camlets *Pieces*
Earl of Chester,	Liverpool	517	Feb. 26	2,962,190	409,299	120	....	....
Countess of Seafield,	London	450	Mar. 19	2,070,675	69,500	1,284	2,100	....
John Bunyan,	London	466	" 29	2,141,785	31,840	2,451	1,600	....
Crisis,	Liverpool	426	" 31	3,205,195	89,994	694	....	....
Frances Barclay,	Liverpool	240	April 6	1,878,160	233,079	60	....	....

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	C'tom House Nos.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Ariel	213	June30	A. ship	572	Brewster	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Bride		June15	B. brig	179	Doble	Cowasjee Pallanjee & Co.		
Cambalu		July 5	B. ship	536	Alleyne	Reiss and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Challenger	636	June11	B. ship	698	Killick	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Dewan		June22	B. schr	118	Turnbull	C. Nathabhoy and Co.	Bombay	Early
Dss. of Lancaster	635	June10	B. bark	463	Stevenson	Rathbones, W. & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Eclipse		July 6	A. ship	1223	Hamilton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Emigrant		July 4	B. bark		Turner	Smith, Kennedy and Co.		
Equator	637	June11	B. brig	235	Carter	Smith, Kennedy & Co.	London	Early
Gem	648	June29	B. brig	220	Browne	Gilman, Bowman & Co.	Singapore	Early
Hannibal	643	June17	B. ship	576	Walker	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Helen Lindsay	642	June17	B. bark	544	Stacey	Reiss and Co.	London	Early
Helen Mary	638	June11	B. bark	397	Legg	Holliday, Wise & Co.		
Howqua	211	June12	A. ship	582	Mackenzie	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
John Bertram	208	June 2	A. ship	1164	Lendholm	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Maranon	645	June21	B. bark	368	White	Dirom, Gray and Co.	London	Early
Menam	649	June30	B. bark	472	Maxton	Wolcott, Bates and Co.	London	Early
Niagara	640	June17	B. bark	336	Shewan	Smith, King and Co.	London	Early
Nightingale	209	June12	A. ship	1066	Fisk	Bull, Nye and Co.	London	Early
Oriental		July 7	A. ship	1003	Palmer	Russell and Co.	New York	Early
Prince Charlie	647	June25	B. bark	443	Kerr	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Sea Breeze	205	May 6	A. bark	311	Brown	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Sophie	1	May 20	Sw. bk.	434	Kleman	Lindsay & Co.	London	Early
Time	650		B. schr	110	Chape	Thomas Lacy.	San Francisco	Early
Viscount Sandon	639	June15	B. ship	540	Marsh	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Liverpool	Early
Whampoa	641	June11	B. bark	376	Geale	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Singapore	Early
William the IV			B. bark	176	*Laid up*	James Baird.		

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	0,43$_3$
Year 1845-46,	8,027,807	610,626	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	379,261	462,730	1,314,162	481,868	248,851	3,738,023	12,459,068	15,19$_2$
Year 1846-47,	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,97$_2$
Year 1847-48,	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,17$_6$
Year 1848-49,	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,337,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,13$_4$
Year 1849-50,	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,309,343	683,548	337,126	5,734,113	22,363,370	15,23$_7$
Year 1850-51,	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,24$_3$

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,003	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,723	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Seasons	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	735,539	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,153	205,987	[illegible]70,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	[illegible]4,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,069	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250

DETAILED STATEMENT OF TOTAL EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE,

FROM 1st JULY, 1850, to 30th JUNE, 1851.

Destination	No. of Vessels	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Bales*
Great Britain,	50	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	16,746	163,983	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,323
United States,	20	3,690,095	&	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	1,795,227	264,441	3,378,296	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Australia,	8	551,000	60,330	1,300	600	613,200	2,000	277,100	2,300	....	12,000	2,700	796,100	1,409,300	....
Coastwise,	21	1,694,989	13,310	18,512	....	1,726,791	99,690	204,403	29,900	250,130	38,100	11,370	633,593	2,360,384	1,670
California,	4	39,600	&	....	....	39,600	....	400	16,200	89,600	43,700	7,000	156,900	196,500	....
	103	24,551,050	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,954,806	1,001,400	2,793,876	476,824	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243

The above Statement does not include the following vessels loaded for the Continent of Europe, viz., *Adrianus Jacobus, Lively,* and *Pondicherry.*

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1848-49,	33,877,570	....	1,371,597	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,072,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,636,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
Year 1849-50,	39,552,200	....	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
Year 1850-51,	46,193,800	16,900	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,348
Year 1850-51, Increase,	6,641,600	16,900	551,300	572,400	686,100	498,200	20,900	860,500	10,847,900	158,200	....	53,000	115,800	56,300	....	....	10,784,100	5,414
Year 1850-51, Decrease,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	210,800	....	....	....	236,300	63,800	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	Total Black	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	Total Green	Grand Total	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Cases*	*Silk Piculs*	*Nankeens*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool Bales*
In 10 Vessels, ...1851—*July Total*																5,004,425	2,923					145
In 9 " ....*Aug.* "																3,264,832	2,870			1 box	3 pkgs.	6
In 8 " ....*Sept.* "																3,612,389	1,196				7½ pcls.	
In 11 " ....*Oct.* "																4,860,027	2,850					95
In 7 " ....*Nov.* "																3,112,493	2,396		13.00			41
In 5 " ....*Dec.* "																2,510,170	1,025	4				49
In 3 Vessels, ...1852—*Jan. Total*																759,146	946			2 cases	19 cases	
In 2 " ....*Feby.* "																1,010,300	169					
In 5 " ....*March* "																1,818,911	884					238
In 3 " ....*April* "																1,265,423	1,548					
In 1 " ....*May* "																700,000	83					
																27,938,122	16,890					574
																256,630			89.60		25 pkgs.	10 pkg.
June 15	Balmoral,	356	London																			
" 25	Sir H. Pottinger	334	Liverpool																			
" 25	Versailles	547	Liverpool																			

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou and Souchong*	*Oolong*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	Total Pounds	*Silks. Pieces*	*Raw Silk. Cases*	*Raw Silk. Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods.*
In 3 Vessels, ...1851—*Augt. Total*				429,900	....	60,600	490,500	74,100	81,800	70,000	549,100	77,700	147,100	999,800	1,490,300				
In 4 " ....*Sept.* "				280,400	13,500	....	293,900	120,300	175,100	87,100	1,251,900	214,200	306,500	2,154,300	2,448,200				
In 5 " ....*Oct.* "				515,700	127,600	300	643,600	257,300	277,100	126,700	1,400,400	189,800	274,400	3,525,800	3,169,400	1,150	70		
In 6 " ....*Nov.* "															3,351,400		83	11.91	
In 6 " ....*Dec.* "															3,423,913			15.99	
In 4 " ....1852—*Jany. Total*				175,800	23,300		199,100	253,000	270,200	54,600	564,300	75,700	177,700	1,328,500	1,527,600				
In 3 " ....*Feby.* "															1,570,700	1,825		17.60	
In 1 " ....*April* "				189,749			189,749	20,426	19,651	19,211	141,203	10,095	28,643	239,231	428,980		9	3.46	
															17,410,493				
															358,447				22 cases
June 10	Thomasine,	365	New York																

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO AUSTRALIA,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total Pounds	*Silk Bales*	*Silk Piculs*	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Nankeens*
In 12 Vessels ....1851—*Sep. to Dec. Total*																2,428,663			2 cases	1 case
In 2 " ....1852—*March* "																300,618				
In 1 " ....*May* "																220,000				
																2,949,281				
June 17	Arabia,	365	Sydney													313,528				
" 24	Voyageur,	294	Sydney													263,464				
																3,546,273				

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO CONTINENT,

FROM 1st JULY, 1851, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson Skin*	*Hyson*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	Grand Total	Silk Bales
Augt. 20	John Spencer,	452	Rotterdam													505,070	
Nov. 15	Annette Gilbert,	283	Do.													236,378	
Dec. 31	Druid,	343	Do.													259,214	

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